

and is identical to S. 1196, introduced on March 3, 1961, by myself and other Senators.

It provides for railroad workers temporary unemployment insurance benefits similar to those provided in H.R. 4806 for workers in industry generally.

The benefits provided in the bill would go to those unemployed railroad men who, after June 30, 1960, and before April 1, 1962, exhausted their rights to unemployment benefits ordinarily provided by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The maximum number of additional days for which these new benefits would be payable would be 65, or 13 weeks.

The bill was referred to the committee, and unanimously reported without amendments.

It is a bill that provides benefits for railroad workers similar to benefits provided to workers in industry generally as provided in the bill just passed by the Senate.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 5075) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

MR. BURDICK. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

UTILIZATION OF TELEVISION FACILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 65, Senate bill 205, and that it be made the unfinished business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment, on page 4, after line 5, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 8. (a) Each recipient of assistance under section 3 of this Act shall keep such records as the Commissioner shall prescribe including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Commissioner and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any

of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under section 3 of this Act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to assist the States and certain organizations therein to establish or improve television broadcasting for educational purposes, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by providing for the establishment and improvement of television broadcasting facilities.

SEC. 2. Any agency or officer, or organization in a State, described in clause (b) (2) of this section, which is establishing or improving television broadcasting facilities, may receive a grant as authorized in this Act to cover the cost of such establishment or improvement by—

(a) making application therefor in such form as is prescribed by the United States Commissioner of Education; and

(b) providing assurance satisfactory to the Commissioner of Education—

(1) that the necessary funds to operate and maintain such facilities will be available;

(2) that the operation of such facilities will be under the control of (a) the agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, (b) a nonprofit foundation, corporation, or association organized primarily to engage in or encourage educational television broadcasting, (c) a duly constituted State educational television commission, or (d) a State controlled college or university; and

(3) that such facilities will be used only for educational purposes.

SEC. 3. Upon determining that an agency or officer of an organization has satisfied the requirements of section 2 of this Act, the Commissioner of Education is authorized to make a grant to such agency, officer, or organization in such amount as is determined by the Commissioner to be reasonable and necessary to cover the cost of such establishment or improvement of facilities. An agency or officer or an organization may receive one or more grants under the provisions of this Act, but the total amount of such grants for television broadcasting facilities in any State shall not exceed \$1,000,000. Such grants shall be made out of funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act, and may be made in such installments as the Commissioner deems appropriate.

SEC. 4. As used in this Act the term "establishing or improving television broadcasting facilities" means the acquisition and installation of transmission apparatus necessary for television (including closed-circuit television) broadcasting, and does not include the construction or repair of structures to house such apparatus, and the term "State" means the several States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. The Federal Communications Commission is authorized to provide such assistance in carrying out the provisions of this Act as may be requested by the Commissioner of Education.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed (a) to give the Commissioner of Education any control over television broadcasting, or (b) to amend any provision of, or requirement under, the Federal Communications Act.

SEC. 7. No application for any grant under this Act may be accepted by the Commissioner of Education after the day which is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. (a) Each recipient of assistance under section 3 of this Act shall keep such records as the Commissioner shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

(b) The Commissioner and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under section 3 of this Act.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

MR. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to query the majority leader as to what time the Senate will adjourn and what the business is likely to be next week if we adjourn until Monday.

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in answer to the question raised by the distinguished minority leader, there is on the calendar only one bill, S. 205, which has been made the unfinished business. I assume that on Monday or Tuesday we shall also have the conference report on the feed grains bill. I hope the committees will continue, as expeditiously as possible, hearings on the various measures before them.

I expect that perhaps, from the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the bill with respect to aid to dependent children will be forthcoming for speedy and prompt consideration.

MR. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

MR. MANSFIELD. I yield.

MR. HOLLAND. What was the bill which was made the unfinished business?

MR. MANSFIELD. The educational TV bill, S. 205.

MR. HOLLAND. Not the bill for aid to education?

MR. MANSFIELD. No.

MR. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations tonight, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, March 17, 1961, marks the 1,500th anniversary of the death of St. Patrick, famed patron of Ireland and the Irish. Throughout the world, wheresoever the Irish have traveled, the story of Patrick has been told and retold in story and song.

Through the length and breadth of Ireland special celebrations will be held during the present year, which has been

dedicated to St. Patrick as the Patrician year. Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles has been named papal legate to represent Pope John in the inauguration of the year in special ceremonies to be held at Armagh, the primatial see of Ireland, established by St. Patrick, the first bishop of Ireland.

It is fitting today that we join with the Irish in celebrating this great anniversary and to extend to them our sincere wishes for every happiness throughout the year. We pray that the economic development of the country may continue to prosper and that this outstanding democratic nation may continue to be a shining example to all the smaller nations of the world, especially the newly emerging nations.

As has been the custom over the years, we are privileged to bedeck ourselves in green, the symbolic color of Ireland. The green carnations we have received today have been presented to us through the courtesy of the national board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a national organization of Americans of Irish descent, dedicated to fostering the glorious culture and traditions of the Irish and promoting the well-being of this small island country. We extend to the national board and to all Hibernians our gratitude for their kindness in supplying us each year with these carnations and we wish them all success and happiness, especially on the occasion of this magnificent anniversary of their patron, St. Patrick.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, today the Ambassador of Italy in the United States and the American Honorary Committee for the Italian Centennial commemorated the 100th anniversary of the unification of Italy in the auditorium at the State Department at 10:30 with a large delegation of public officials and guests. The centennial celebration is under the patronage of the President of the United States and the President of the Republic of Italy, the Honorable Giovanni Gronchi.

Mr. President, the history of Italy is basic to our civilization. From the early Roman Empire on through to today, the Italian leaders and people have presented to the world much of the civilization as we know it. The language, the arts, the religion, and the law have become a significant part of peoples throughout the world. One hundred years ago, in March of 1861, the cradle of Italian unity was founded in the city of Turin. In recognition of the progress and achievements of the people of Italy during the past century, the Congress of the United States expressed itself with a concurrent resolution stating it is the sense of Congress that the President of the United States should extend official greetings from the United States to the people of Italy on the occasion of their centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy.

Mr. President, on this occasion I should also like to point out the great contribu-

tions which the Americans of Italian descent have made to the greatness of America. The best evidence of the record of the Americans of Italian extraction is the fact that we have such outstanding statesmen and leaders as our colleague JOHN O. PASTORE, of Rhode Island, numerous Representatives and four Governors. I extend my personal greetings to the people of Italy and to the Americans of Italian descent in this country on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the unification of Italy.

Mr. President, in order that the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may be fully aware of the history behind the unification of Italy, I ask unanimous consent that the extension of remarks of the Honorable VICTOR L. ANFUSO of New York made on June 23, 1959, at 11690 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 105, part 9, be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIFICATION OF ITALY," EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HONORABLE VICTOR L. ANFUSO, OF NEW YORK, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1959

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a concurrent resolution which expresses the sense of Congress that the President extend official greetings from the United States to the people of Italy on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the unity of Italy, which occurs in March of 1961. In connection with the celebration that is to be held that year in the city of Turin, the cradle of Italian unity, the resolution provides for official participation by the United States in the celebration in recognition of the progress and achievements of the people of Italy during the past century.

The centennial anniversary of the unification of Italy and its emergence as a free and united nation capable of shaping its own destiny is a great event in the history of the Western World. I believe it would be of invaluable benefit to the whole free world to participate in this celebration, in order to demonstrate to nations all over the globe what a free and determined people can achieve. I am informed that a major international exhibit will be held in connection with this anniversary celebration which will stress the achievements of human labor and the human mind over the last 100 years. In that case, the free world will have much to gain by this exhibit, while the neutral and the anti-Western nations will have much to learn from it.

One hundred years ago this month, in June 1859, the troops of the Kingdom of Sardinia were victorious over the forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in battles at San Martino and Solferino in northern Italy. They were supported by the French Army, their ally in the war against a numerically superior enemy. When the smoke of battle had subsided and the short war of 1859 had ended, it was clear that the decisive struggle for the unification of Italy under an Italian ruler had been won. Although Austria still held Venice, its grip on the rich Po Valley had been broken loose and a great nationalistic tide surged forward with increasing speed.

The goal of the unity of Italy, the dream of the creation of a single nation out of a myriad of small states, many of them under foreign domination, but all of them maladministered and economically unbalanced, was now moving forward. The small kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia, under the

liberal King Victor Emmanuel II, had become the guiding force behind the unity movement which became known in history as "Risorgimento Italiano," a new political renaissance. Victor Emmanuel was fortunate in his choice of a Prime Minister, the celebrated Camillo Benso di Cavour, one of the outstanding statesmen of the 19th century.

Following the retreat of the Austrians from Milan and Lombardy, the latter regions accepted the rule of King Victor Emmanuel. A few bold political strokes in 1859 and 1860 resulted in the annexation of the many small states, following plebiscites expressing the will of the people. It is in this period that we learn of the exploits of Garibaldi and his volunteers in the expedition which culminated in the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty in the campaign of 1860. Garibaldi's name has since become legendary and is known to millions of schoolchildren the world over. There were, however, many other able and patriotic Italian leaders who labored for years to help make Italy what it is today—one of our most trusted allies and a dependable friend.

The Risorgimento was truly a national movement and a great magnetic force that was forging a strong nation out of small and weak states. Their citizens were all of common blood, common language, and common national aspirations, yet they were subject to different laws, different rulers, and different destinies. The patriots, who were condemned as conspirators, were jailed and tortured. They were the Italian counterpart of the Paul Reverses and the Benjamin Franklins in America, of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and the others who fought in the American Revolution and gained the independence of our Nation.

In post-Napoleonic Europe of the 19th century it was difficult to introduce innovations to the people stressing the principles of freedom as proclaimed by the victory of the American Revolution and embodied in the U.S. Constitution. The United States was a new nation, comprised of people who settled on a new continent and shaping their own history as they went along, but free from any historical bondage once they were successful in casting off British domination. This was not true, however, in the case of Italy and Germany. In the aftermath of the Napoleonic era, these two nations suffered from the old bondages of feudal practices and the absolute rule of too many and inept hereditary princes and kings.

Centuries of political divisions had created barriers which seemed insurmountable. Forces totally alien to Italy had become entrenched over the years, such as Austrian domination in the north, the Bourbon dynasty in the south and in Tuscany, and others. If a new nation had to be created, it required a truly national movement with concomitant forces working in each region toward a common goal. It also required as leader one of the small States active in the national movement. The Kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia was the logical leader, since it took the lead in granting to its subjects a liberal constitution in 1848 and in forming a constitutional government along democratic lines. It had the necessary leaders, the administrative organization and a willing ruler to accept this challenge.

Over the coming 2 years, between now and 1961, the people of Italy will relive the events and the experiences associated with the struggle for unity a century ago. It is to be hoped that they will find renewed strength to tighten the bonds of their national unity in order to enable Italy to emerge unscathed from the ideological struggle of today, which threatens to undo from within what has been achieved over the past century. There will be many celebrations as the events of 100 years ago are relived in ceremonies in all parts of the country.